

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 296

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FARMERS' OR, THE
RAILROAD TO RUIN.WOODS' MUSEUM OF CURIOUSITIES, Broadway, corner
Third and—Nations daily. Performance every evening.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
ROMEO.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OLIVIA, OR, THE LEAF-
YARD FANDANGO.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
10th street.—THE TEMPEST.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—COMEDY
D'AMOUR.BOTH'S THEATRE, 23rd st. between 8th and 9th av.—
LEAL.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF
NEW YORK.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERMANN, THE
FEDERATED.THE TAMMANY, Fiftieth street.—IXON, TOT, OR,
THE RENDEZVOUS, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—TWELFTH NIGHT.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
ROMEO, OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 2d Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—COMO VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 2d Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire
Building, 3d av. and 13th st. Open day and evening.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.FRENCH ORIENTAL CIRCUS AND CARAVAN,
Yorkville.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASIUM, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—FAB MO-
DO—BOAT RACE, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 4th Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 4th
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 14, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.
We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour
as possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 13.
The Journal d'Officié of Paris notices the existence
of the radical ("reds") agitation by announcing that
all meetings "calculated to disturb public order"
will be suppressed. Lord Derby was in London
during several hours. It is said that the report of
the finding of the murdered body of the older Kink,
of Pantin, near Alsace, France, was false. The war
reports from Spain are very contradictory. Fight-
ing, attended with considerable losses of men, con-
tinued near Valencia. General Trías reviewed the
troops in garrison in Madrid. The exodus of Span-
iards to Morocco continued. A leading English
journalist says it has no faith in Spanish republicanism,
and recommends a sort of compound government
under Prince Charles of Romania went to Brussels from Paris.

Egypt.

The Sultan of Turkey will, it is said, preside at the
inauguration ceremony of the Suez Canal.

Africa.

Late advices from Bombay state that Dr. Living-
stone had been heard from. He was in good health
and on his way to the coast, having reached Tlize.
The road was open and safe. Livingstone writes
that he had discovered the sources of the Nile.

Australia.

The United States war steamer Kearsarge was at
Sydney, N. S. W., on the 9th of September. The
Fleets seek a United States protectorate.

Miscellaneous.

The President, General Sherman, Postmaster
General Creswell, Secretary Cox and Mr. Capron
leave Washington to-day to attend the fair in Fred-
rick, Md. They will also visit the battle grounds of
South Mountain and Antietam and return on Fri-
day.General William M. Belknap, of Iowa, has been
appointed Secretary of War, and if he accepts will
arrive in Washington in a few days to relieve Gen-
eral Sherman.The gunboat Frolic arrived at Wilmington on
Monday, and the commander notified Com-
modore Higgins, of the Hornet, not to leave port
until his case had been decided. He said he had
instructions from the President to prevent his
departure. The case of the Hornet came up before
Commissioner Rutherford on Monday, and Commodore
Higgins made affidavit that the ship was purchased by
the Cuban republic outside the jurisdiction of the United
States, after she had cleared from a British port.
The counsel for the government asked for a delay
until Saturday, which was granted.General Canby, it is said, intends to modify his
order postponing the appointment of railroad proxies
and directors in Virginia, which was very obnoxious
to Governor Walker and the conservatives. It is
further said that a committee of conservatives
waited upon General Sherman and requested him to
direct General Canby to change the order, and Gen-
eral Sherman agreed to do so.A fusion of the Walker republicans and the Wells
radicals in the Virginia Legislature is contemplated
in order to secure the election of Senators against
the conservatives. Lieutenant Governor Lewis and
Franklin Stevens are the choice of the proposed
coalition.The charter election in Newark resulted in the
success of the republican candidate for Mayor by a
little over 200 majority, while the new Common
Council has a democratic majority of one.The health of Admiral Farragut is still improving,
with a prospect of his being able to go out in a few
days.A negro who outraged a young lady at Port Wash-
ington, about sixteen miles from Washington city,
was seized by a gang of men dressed only in their
shirts and drawers, and having masks on their faces,
and hanged to an oak tree on Tuesday. The noise
in the rope slipped and the negro's feet barely
touched the ground, whereupon one of the maskers
jumped on his shoulders and the rest pushed the
body to and fro. On withdrawing the whole party
drove a volley into the body.The case of the colored men who sue the pro-
prietors of the National theatre, in Washington, forseizing them from the white people's place, will be
argued on Monday before Judge Olin.The signal tower of the Miss Hill Railroad, near
Schuylkill Haven, Pa., was destroyed by fire Tues-
day night. The watchman, Owen Feeney, and his
wife and two children, were burned to death in the
tower. A sister-in-law of Feeney's saved her life by
leaping from a window.Yesterday morning the jail in Charlotte, Monroe
county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Two sailors
confined in the prison were burned to death.Near Harpersville, N. Y., yesterday morning, a
locomotive and two cars on the Susquehanna Rail-
road were thrown from the track, injuring several
passengers. This is the third accident on the Sus-
quehanna road within a few weeks.

The City.

The engineer of the Board of Health reported
favorably yesterday upon the project for using salt
water instead of Croton for extinguishing fires and
watering the streets. The plan he believes to be
quite practicable.Francis Drake, the colored man who killed Wil-
liam Fitzpatrick at Crow Hill, in Kings county, last
June, was found guilty yesterday of manslaughter in
the third degree, and recommended to the mercy of
the Court. He was remanded for sentence.The trial of Officer Hennessey, of the Forty-third
precinct, was commenced yesterday in the Court of
Oyer and Terminer. Hennessey is charged with
having committed assault and battery upon the late
Mr. James Haggerty, who died in the cells of the
Butler street station house in April last. The charge
is based upon testimony showing that the accused
tapped Haggerty—whom in his custody for intoxica-
tion the evening previous to his death—lightly on
the head. The case will be concluded to-day.The stock market yesterday was buoyant in trans-
actions after the board. Gold was quiet at 130 1/4
to 130 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General K. F. Winslow, of St. Louis; H. E. Sar-
gent, of Chicago; Colonel Charles H. Dean, of Portia,
and Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, are at the
St. Nicholas Hotel.General G. W. Monell, of New York, and E. F.
Stidwell, of Rochester, are at the Coleman House.Charles Fargo, of Chicago, and Bishop Martin, of
Louisiana, are at the Astor House.H. B. Mather, of Boston; B. A. Farnham, of Phila-
delphia, and G. S. Nimot, of Boston, are at the Grand
Hotel.Colonel J. F. Casey, of New Orleans; J. C. Yates,
of Louisville, Ky.; Colonel Egbert Turner, of
Albany; Colonel W. S. Brown, of Erie, Pa.; H. W.
Glenn, of England; General Day, of Rhode Island;
J. Goodday, of Italy; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, and
Hamilton Harris, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Judge Conyngham, of Waukegan, and Edward
Smith, of Eastport, are at the Albemarle Hotel.Captain Lathrop, of Albany; Charles Haddon,
of Providence; H. T. De Silva, of Philadelphia, and A.
Gage, of Charlestown, are at the Hoffman House.General C. H. Frye, of the United States Army;
Colonel Berret, of Washington, and W. W. Cochran,
of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel.J. H. Wheelright, of Boston, and J. N. Hazard, of
Rhode Island, are at the Brevoort House.Chevalier Bertolino, of Naples, Italy, and Signor
Desare, of Paris, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.A. M. Clapp, of Washington, is at the Glenham
Hotel.Cuba—What Is the Position of the Admin-
istration?The carefully and cunningly worded letter,
dated from Washington, which was sent by the
Associated Press to all the newspapers, and pub-
lished yesterday, on the present attitude of
the administration with regard to Cuba, natu-
rally leads to the inquiry whether Mr. Secre-
tary Fish is backing down or not. This letter
has something of the red-tape style of the State
Department, and exhibits a weakness which
we can readily believe the Secretary might
evince; but from its general character and
tone we are inclined to think it was inspired
by the Spanish Minister at Washington or by
some underling of the State Department under
his influence. We are the more disposed to
take this view when we consider that Mr. Fish
himself not long ago talked in a very different
strain upon the Cuban question, when we call
to mind the fact that the President has on
several occasions spoken warmly and hopefully
for the Cubans, and when we recur to the
declaration of General Sickles to the govern-
ment at Madrid, that the United States would
have to recognize, at no distant day, the Cubans
as belligerents. In short, we are not willing
to believe the administration would back down
to the extent indicated by the spirit and tone
of this Washington letter.The argument used to cover up the timidity,
ignorance and short-sightedness of the Secre-
tary of State on this Cuban question is as fal-
lacious as it is weak. After stating that "the
United States government had been asked to
follow the example of Mexico and Peru and
other South American republics, and thus
officially encourage the Cubans in their strug-
gle against Spain," the writer goes on to say
that "the reasons for not acquiescing in such
appeals are based on the law of nations, the
conditions of the island not justifying, in the
opinion of the administration, the recognition
of the Cuban flag." What is the law of nations
on this subject? There is no fixed or deter-
mined law. Nations are governed in each
case according to the circumstances that sur-
round it, and generally from political consid-
erations and self-interest. The only general
recognized law is that before conceding bel-
ligerent rights to a people they must show
their ability to sustain a war, with a reason-
able prospect of ultimate success. Apply this
rule to the case of Cuba and what must be the
conclusion? The Cubans have maintained their
war for independence over a year. From the
smallest beginning and with very limited
means they have been gaining ground all the
time. They have improvised and created
resources for war and are stronger to-day than
ever. The whole population, white and black—
for since slavery has been declared abolished
by the Céspedes government the negroes are
with the Cubans—are heart and soul for inde-
pendence, with the exception of a limited
number of Spaniards and Spanish officials.
Never, perhaps, was there more unanimity in
a country struggling to be free. Then, as to
the prospect of ultimate success, scarcely any
one in this country has any doubt. Mr. Fish
himself has said that Cuba is destined to be
free. There is nothing, in fact, in the law of
nations, so-called, to hinder the recognition of
the Cubans as belligerents.But, as was said, nations make a law for
themselves or construe the law governing
such cases to suit their own policy. Humanity,
the cause of liberty, progress, the weakening
or strengthening of nations in certain cir-
cumstances, and other considerations, are brought
to bear upon the question of recognition. It
has been the policy of this republic from its
foundation to give aid and comfort as far as
possible to every people struggling for freedom.
Especially has it endeavored to promote the
cause of republican liberty in all the countries
of America, and to exclude, as far as practi-
cable, European and monarchical domination on
American soil. We have never failed to seizean opportunity to carry out this policy. From
the time the Monroe doctrine was proclaimed
the nations of the world have recognized—
however reluctantly sometimes—this to be the
American policy. To surround this great
republican country with republics and to up-
hold their institutions involves a great prin-
ciple of national existence and progress. They
are, as Mr. Seward aptly designated them, "our
bretres." All nations act upon the same
principle to strengthen themselves. To show
this we might notice the conduct of Prussia
in absorbing the States of Germany, of France
in annexing Nice and Savoy, of Italy in ex-
tending her dominion, of England in her annex-
ations in India and other parts of the world, of
the course of Russia, and, in fact, of the
policy of all governments where their own
interests, progress or aggrandizement are
concerned. In every point of view—for the sake
of humanity, for the cause of republican liberty
in America, for the sake of progress, for our
own interests—Cuba appeals to us for recogni-
tion and support. Spain has no claim upon us
beyond that demanded by strict international
obligations, and these do not bind us to refuse
the Cubans recognition. If the Washington
letter referred to expresses the views and
policy of the administration they are in opposi-
tion to public sentiment and unworthy of the
great republic. However, Congress will
soon meet, and, if we mistake not, the voice of
the people will be heard then and the Cubans
be recognized.

City Politics—The Tammany State.

The course of politics, like the course of
true love, never runs smooth. The Tammany
Regency never knew more of the truth
of the application of the words of the poet
with regard to the course of true love than it
now does with regard to its own course through
the rugged ways of politics on the eve of
an election. It is only, however, when the
time arrives for opening the polls at an
election that the Tammany current begins to
be fretted and disturbed by obstructions in its
way and to give the managers of the craft
some trouble in navigating it. After the
election difficulty is passed over all is smooth
sailing for a considerable distance ahead.
The November and December elections are
now standing in the way of Tammany's usual
quiet progress in running the political machine
called our city government. The opposing
elements are more inside than outside its own
organization, and to a certain extent the
danger is the greater, just as the Mississippi
craft is more likely to be struck and sunk by
an unseen snag in the river bed than by any out-
side influences of storm or tempest. The Sena-
torial contest in the pending campaign gives
the most uneasiness to the powers that be, for
the reason that not only the post sought for by
the respective candidates is the most important
for the time being to the Tammany interest,
but also because the parties seeking the nomi-
nation are individually powerful and capable of
turning their arms effectively against the great
chief of the Wigwam should his nominations
not give entire satisfaction. The chief offices
to be voted for by the people in November,
besides the vacancies on the State ticket,
are the vacancies in the judiciary, compris-
ing the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas,
Marine, Surrogate's and Recorder's Courts.
The candidates for these are many, and the
interests by which their availability is to be
judged complicated and intricate. For the
Senatorial and Assembly vacancies, particu-
larly, there are more than the usual amount
of claimants in the Tammany interest, while
for other offices at the disposal of Tammany in
December next there is already a big fight
going on.The republican and outside democratic
organizations have not yet completed their
list of candidates. In a few days, however,
all the states will be made out, when the great
struggle will open. The interests involved
cannot give to our election in November any-
thing like the importance that attached to the
elections held on Tuesday last in Pennsylv-
ania and Ohio, and yet, with the results
of those elections before the people, some signifi-
cance may fairly be deduced from it. Until
the various parties have put themselves in
position for the contest—each presenting a
bold front on the basis of their respective
lists of candidates for the suffrages of the
people—little further than conjecture can be
indulged in as to the result.

Indict Them.

Judge Ingraham having deemed it his duty,
in view of the exceedingly questionable char-
acter of the recent gold "cornering" opera-
tions, to call the attention of the Grand Jury
to a provision of law making it a criminal offence
for two or more persons to conspire together
to commit any act injurious to public morals
or to trade or commerce, it now remains to be
seen whether the District Attorney will con-
sider it worth while to discharge his duty in
the premises. Not being sufficiently acquainted
with the facts connected with the transactions
in question to express any decided opinion
thereon, Judge Ingraham suggested that
"where transactions of this character take
place, causing so much derangement of busi-
ness and inflicting such injuries on the trade
and commerce of the country, it may well be
the duty of the Grand Inquest of the county,
as it is undoubtedly within their province,
to inquire whether such occurrences have
been brought about by any unlawful combina-
tion, and if so, to present the guilty parties for
trial." The suggestion is a good one, and
public interest demands that it should be acted
upon, and that promptly. That two or more
persons did conspire together to "bull" gold,
and in so doing committed acts decidedly inju-
rious to trade and commerce, is a foregone
conclusion. That Mr. James Fisk, Jr., was
one of the conspirators, Jay Gould another
and Abel R. Corbin a third no one seems dis-
posed to deny, since the first named party has
made a "clean breast of it," the second has
made no denial, and Mr. Corbin has in a mea-
sure convicted himself. There is some mys-
tery, however, as to other parties to the con-
spiracy—a mystery which must be dispelled,
and to this end we invoke the aid of the Dis-
trict Attorney and the concentrated wisdom of
the Grand Jury.

Too Bad.

The city paper which published
Corbin's article urges the indictment of "the
gold gamblers." We have heard who it is that
cries out most lustily.When eager runs the market crowd,
And "Catch the Thief!" resounds aloud.

The Fighting in Spain.

The stubborn struggle that the revolted
Spanish people have made and are still making
in several of the provinces indicates that the
real revolution—the real movement of the
people to cast away a tyrannical domination—
has at last broken out. No doubt the fact that
this movement was just beneath the surface
was of great assistance to the oligarchs of the
army and the navy when they drove out the
Bourbon dynasty. No doubt, also, a great
part of the power of those men before the
country was delivered from the supposition that
they were ready to identify themselves with
the will and purpose of the people in their
aspiration to be free. But the nation has finally
discovered that Prim, Serrano and the rest
only desired to change places with the persons
that surrounded the Bourbon throne, and now
it addresses itself to the labor of driving them
out, just as their predecessors in the abuse of
power were driven out. It begins well, for
we cannot trust the stories of the suppression
of revolt that we get every day. These stories
come by way of Madrid or Paris in every
case, and in both cities the statement of news
is distorted to the disadvantage of the strug-
gling people. Indeed, the very fact that the
world has been permitted to hear at all of the
uprising indicates that it is well nigh beyond
the power of the government to control it.
An important point in regard to it lies in the
consideration of what the conduct of the army
will be. In the case of a French revolution
we might almost calculate the date at which
the soldiers would fraternize with the people,
for it has always been the case in every French
uprising, that so soon as its proportions in-
dicated that it was an expression of the general
impulse of the nation the soldiers would not fight
against it. But in France the army is so
directly derived from the true body of the
people and in sympathy with the popular mind
that it could not well be otherwise. In Spain,
on the contrary, the army is an institution
quite apart and not inspired by or in sympathy
with the general thought and feeling of the
mass. This fact would much retard and may
altogether prevent the influence upon the
soldiers of the acts of the people; yet we can-
not believe but sooner or later the army will
feel what it is that it is fighting against, and
will refuse obedience to the orders of its
ambitious leaders. The moment it does so
the republic is secure.THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT.—Our read-
ers will have noticed, from our report of the
proceedings of the workingmen's meeting at
the Cooper Institute the other evening, that
the labor leagues are drifting towards an inde-
pendent political organization. That they will
take this shape as a national party within a
short time we have no doubt; that if properly
organized and managed such a party will be
able to control the balance of power in State
and national affairs is morally certain; that
the banking, railway, telegraph, mercantile
and manufacturing monopolies of the day, and
the gold gamblers and stock jobbers, &c., are
operating to fuse the laboring classes into a
political movement on their own account is
apparent; but there is also the danger to these
workingmen's unions that in their first attempts
to form a political party they will, between
the powerful republican and democratic par-
ties, be ground to powder as between the
upper and the nether millstone.NATIONAL BANKS are forbidden by law to
loan to one person or company more than one-
tenth the amount of their capital stock, which
is supposed to prevent their indulging in specu-
lative jobbery; but if they make such loans
this defiance of the law does not invalidate the
loan, but forfeits the privileges of the bank.
It is the lender and not the borrower that must
suffer, for the lender is the party the law has
a hold upon. Such is the decision on the point,
just rendered in the United States Circuit Court.HIS FIRST OPPORTUNITY.—Mr. Fillmore's
acting as president of the Louisville Con-
vention is the first occasion of his appearance
before the public this long while, and he seized
it to make an explanation of his relation to the
Fugitive Slave law. He declares that he
knew the signing of that law would be his
political death warrant, but he signed it
because it was made according to the constitu-
tion, and his view of duty left no option.
We hope this matter has not been troubling
the old gentleman's conscience all these years.
Two-thirds of the people who read what he
said will learn there for the first time what
he signed that law, and will not regard it as
of the least importance even then.BUNSBY IN OFFICE.—The Solicitor of the
Treasury "has not prepared his opinion" on
harbor fees, but has made it public in its unpre-
pared condition, so that the public may judge
what an astonishing thing it will be when it
comes fully forth. He doubts whether the
Secretary of the Treasury can prevent col-
lectors acting as State agents; but as nobody
asks for such prevention, the doubt is not
important. He does not believe that collectors
can withhold papers on which all federal dues
are paid, and as that is the very point that
shipmasters wish to establish he need go no
farther, but just instruct collectors to that
effect.THE LONDON TIMES on the GOLD RUMPS.—
In arguing that the government sale of gold
which broke the bull game was a blunder the
London Times is not without ground to stand
upon; but it assumes that the fury, had it risen
higher, would only have injured the gamblers or
driven "dupes from the Exchange." But that
is not true. No one can assign a limit to the
possible consequences of the game. Stocks
would have gone altogether, and the confidence
of the trading community would have been uni-
versally shaken; and of such a sequence the
end is great disaster. We cannot afford to
punish sharpers at such cost to society.WAITING FOR THE WAGON.—In Virginia the
Supreme Court, the judges of which have been
appointed by military authority, will hear no
cases now that the people have adopted the
constitution; for should Congress ratify the
action the State will be in the Union, and
decisions by military appointees might be sub-
sequently reviewed at more or less expense.THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA and "all her male
relations" are fighting the soldiers of the
Madrid oligarchy just as formerly they fought
the soldiers of France.The New English Land Agitation—British
Radicalism in Constant Progress.The democracy of England proper have
commenced an agitation on the land question,
as it presents in that country, which bids fair
to overtop, both in its points of demand and
compactness and application of the moral force
power as a means of its accomplishment, that
which is progressing so rapidly towards a
healthy and equitable issue by peaceable adjust-
ment on the same subject in Ireland. The
English agitation is radical in the extreme, and,
consequently, revolutionary as regards the
existing baronial interests and ancient manorial
settlements. Its leaders appear to ignore the
laws of entail in landed property com-
pletely, and ask and require the soil of the
country for the use of the commonalty at large,
involving, of course, a redistribution of the
ownership of its acreage, small holdings and
the accordance of the right of titles in fee to the
people. This movement, as reported in
our mail despatches from Europe yesterday,
has been inaugurated in Birmingham, a centre
from which the tolling and closely packed and
seething, sweating democracy of Britain peer
daily through the smoke and coal dust of huge
factories at palaces on one hand and poor-
houses and prisons on the other; beholding at
the same time a to them dark and apparently
impassable gulf between. A hall has been
opened in Birmingham for the use of the
new organization, the platform of which was
proclaimed in very few words by a prominent
English public agitator thus:—"There were
two land questions, he said—the English and
the Irish. The Irish was to be considered first,
because the people there had starved till they
refused to starve any longer with becoming
meekness, while the British people were only
beginning to starve. The people alone had a
right to the land, and must be put in pos-
session of it."These words are more than significant—they
are dangerous. We publish them, however,
as setting forth, in an unmistakable form of
indication, the current of popular feeling in
Great Britain, leaving for inference, as our
readers may incline, the consequences which
would ensue in that country from its assuming
the shape of a constitutional tide in its ex-
pression and effect. At this distance it ap-
pears as if the obliteration of the law entail
in real estate in England would within a
very short time sweep away the titled aris-
tocracy, and after the lapse of the period
of less than a couple of generations of
men bring the then existing representa-
tives of its titles to a social and class
level with the educated workingmen, who
would in the meantime be steadily ad-
vancing upward, and thus meet them in their
descent and save them from any violent fall by
a national, friendly, good-humored amalga-
mation, not only in everyday interest, but by
family alliances. With its aristocratic class-
proprietors taken away the throne of England will
or would become too heavy for the country, and
evidently must descend a step or two also.
Its adornments and ornamentation would have
to be suited to the requirements and neces-
sities of the day. It must be trimmed and de-
corated in more homely fashion, so as to make it
lighter and more easily borne on the broad
shoulders of the masses who will thus—for
they do and will like it—bear it for a time—
only for a time though. Radical financial
economy must accompany a secure national
radical progress, and that system of State
tax economy which was so rudely proclaimed
in Britain by Watt Tyler, but which has been
so successfully practised by the late Joseph
Hume, Richard Cobden, Henry Brougham, Mr.
Gladstone and Lord Clarendon, will evidently
and eventually force the people to seek about
for cheaper government, no matter who may be
at its head—a working Guelph, it may be as a
salaried executive or adopted intermediary,
neutral and honest, between the claims of the
home artisan and the hereditary interests—
interests political and of family. While noting
the legislative tactics of the French "Reds," it
is useful to remark and chronicle the system
and objects of the more moderate radicals of
England.

An Ally for Father Hyacinthe.

At a moment when revolution is so general
it is not to be wondered at that the Church of
Rome should feel the effects of the prevailing
influence. Perhaps this may be attributed
the object of the coming Council, which will
bring together the servants of the Church
from all parts of the globe, and will doubtless
lead to some modification in union with the
progress of the times. The action of Pere Hy-
acinthe has not failed to meet support, and from
the causes of protest mentioned in the letter
of Brother des Pilliers, published in the
HERALD of yesterday, it really would appear
that some tangible reasons of difference do
exist. The era of slavery, both direct and
indirect, has long since passed, and our pre-
sent existence calls for a revision of all mat-
ters tending in that direction. Not even the
acts and doings of the Holy City can be
exempted from this exigency. The Pope him-
self must feel and see that the enlightenment
of the present day calls for some serious modifi-
cation. Pere Hyacinthe has chosen a wise
course of action in coming, as we are informed
he intends, to this country, where all creeds
enjoy perfect freedom. Here he will find a
wide field in which to argue his reasons of
dissension, and, unencumbered by any moral
or physical pressure, can freely discuss the
points at issue. To deprive a man of his very
action of thought is of itself an intolerable
state of slavery and bondage, from which Pere
Hyacinthe and all of his followers who join in
his sentiments are fully justified in endeavor-
ing to free themselves. The challenge has
now, however, been given, and it is to be
hoped, should the cause be good, that such
steps may result in beneficial modifications
affecting the world at large. No man, cer-
tainly, can effectively preach faith to the
masses when he himself has none.IN CHANCERY.—When a pugilist in the pug-
ilistic ring gets the head of his adversary
under his arm he has him in chancery, and the
Gold Exchange cases before the Supreme
Court are in this uncomfortable position.
When they will come out, according to Judge
Cardozo, can only be determined hereafter by
the condition of the calendar. For the present
he cannot give them precedence over the prior
right of other cases. In short, the Wall street
gold squabbles are in chancery.Two Great Coming Events—Progress and
Reaction.It is now certain that the Suez Canal will
be formally opened for purposes of trade some
time before this year is ended. The cereoni-
al promises to be on a grand scale. The
monarchs of Europe will be there in person
or by proxy. It is now authoritatively stated
that the Emperor of Austria will start for the
East on the 24th of October, that he will meet
the Empress Eugénie at Constantinople, and
that Francis Joseph, Eugénie and the Sultan
will proceed by way of Jaffa and Jerusalem to
Suez, where they will take part in the grand
ceremonial. It is added that the French,
Austrian and Turkish fleets will accompany
the sovereigns, which means that they will
convey them to Jaffa and await their return
from Jerusalem, and convey them again, in all
likelihood, to Port Said. We may take it for
granted that the royal party will be largely
increased in numbers before it reaches Jeru-
salem or Suez. The governments of Europe
will now all of them be anxious to be re-
presented. Learned men from all lands will be
there, as well as politicians and princes. In
circumstances of almost unparalleled pomp
and splendor science will break down one of
the great barriers of nature—will remove one of
the great obstructions to the world's unity—
and Egypt will again take her place in the
family of nations.On the 8th of December will be opened,
under the presidency of the chief bishop of
Christendom, the grandest ecclesiastical
synod which the world has seen in three hun-
dred years. Rome, the Mecca of the Christian
world, will be crowded with ecclesiastical dig-